

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[LXVth Year.]

WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1809.

[No. 3256.]

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, June 7.

From a London paper of January last.

### DISTRESS IN SWEDEN.

THE committee in London, for relieving the distressed on the Continent, beg leave to inform the public, that the *Seventh Report* of their proceedings has lately been published, and contains affecting accounts of the great distress in Swedish Finland, &c. occasioned by the war, and the invasion of that country by the Russians.

Since that report, the committee have received intelligence of peculiar distress in Sweden; and they again submit the case of that suffering people to the generosity of the pub-

Extract of a letter from a respectable Clergyman in Sweden, dated Hedemora, in the Province of Dalecarlia, 8th of November, 1808, to the rev. Gustavus Brunmark, Chaplain to the Swedish Legation, at the Court of St. James's.

"This winter threatens to be one of the severest we have ever had to sustain; and God only knows where the poor will get their bread. Provisions of all kinds are exorbitantly dear; and what is still worse, they cannot be got except we bring them ourselves from the coast, and other remote quarters.—Flocks of Northern Dalekarlians, or Mountaineers, both sexes, daily pass this town in quest of work, and all we can do, is to give them a scanty bit of bread and our pity: Poor people! they may go far and yet find no work, and so many resources are entirely stopped. And what will then become of those they leave behind, who for the most part depend on what the wanderers may earn abroad and bring home! The war has also borne heavily on this poor, but loyal province. The inhabitants have raised at least 5000 men, regulars and volunteers; which latter they have had to equip, and furnish with necessary subsistence, during their exercise and march to the frontiers; and this has so completely drained all our supply, that I do not know what will become of us—our hope is in God alone."

Extract of a letter from the Honourable the King's Superintendent of the Iron Foundries in the Northern department of Sweden, dated Geste, 17th Nov. 1808.

"You may easily suppose with what heartfelt joy I received yours of the first instant, together with the enclosed report of the committee, for relieving the distressed inhabitants of Germany, and other parts of the Continent, when I found that 500*l.* had already been voted to the poor Finlanders. I communicated this glad news to all my friends, who hailed it with expressions of joy and gratitude. It gives me also great satisfaction to learn, that the management of this charitable business in Stockholm is in such excellent hands.

We have established a committee here to proportion such relief to the distressed as our benevolent neighbours may put into our hands. My father, whose age and character called him to that place, is our chairman; whilst I am to act as secretary: and now, when the public hereabout begin to know where they may deposit their mites, we trust that we shall soon have some means in our hands. Hitherto each charitable individual did himself apply his gift where he thought it most wanted; but by this partial measure, many have been left destitute.

If by the blessing of God this institution prospers, and we could hope to get some assistance from the committee in London, we could wish to extend our relief not only to this province, but also to the still more unfortunate province of Dalecarlia; where, during my late tour to the mines, I witnessed all the horrors of war and famine, particularly in the districts of Gagnef, Malung, Veman, Elfvelen and the town of Falun itself. These districts experience the greatest hardships on account of their distance from the sea, whence the supplies of provisions, &c. must come at distances of 2 to 300 miles. A barrel of string, the chief dependence of our labouring poor, is purchased at Gottenburg at 4*s.*; and by the heavy expense of conveyance and them in from 80 to 85*s.*; a quart of rye, the best food we depend upon, is double the price there to what it is in many of the reports and along the coast. But the situation of the people in our iron-works is most lamentable, since the exportation from this district chiefly depends upon Germany, Poland, &c. and which has now been stopped for more than two years.

The stock on hand cannot be realized, and our proprietors in consequence cannot find money to pay the war and king's taxes, which are now of course very heavy; much less continue to work the mines; which has in an alarming manner thrown a great number of industrious poor out of employ. Where the healthy and able leaves his home either to join the army or seek some other employ in order to earn subsistence, he leaves behind superannuated parents and helpless children to shift for themselves, and solely depending upon an exhausted parish, where no provision, I am sorry to say, is made for the poor, as the existing regulations are as yet but in their infancy to what they are with you. From my office and situation in life, you know it falls to my lot to visit these habitations the greater part of the year; and knowing this, you may easily suppose that the purse of a compassionate individual is soon exhausted in these quarters. Our attempt, however, in which we shall not slacken our endeavours to imitate that well directed charity, which I witnessed in England, will, I hope, by the blessing of God, in some degree alluage the sufferings of many poor, who otherwise would fall a sacrifice to hunger and misery. If you could by means of some friend lay the distressing case of the Dalekarlians, before the committee in London, I trust they will take pity on them. I think it my duty to say, that next to the unhappy sufferers in Finland, the local situation of this part of Sweden claims the attention of the benevolent and charitable, in preference to many others, where Providence has prepared fisheries and other resources for the maintenance of the poor."

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Sweden, dated Hogbo, near Geste, 16th Nov. 1808.

"The war, which in so many respects bears heavy upon us all, is particularly burthen some to the lower peasantry, who have nothing to depend upon but the labour of their hands, which in ordinary times always has provided them with necessaries; but now, when husbandry is suspended for weightier cares, and the neglected land, in consequence, has produced but a scanty crop; when the labourers must leave their homes to join the armies, or to employ their cattle in transporting troops, forage and ammunition; and often go from 50 to 60 miles to the places of rendezvous. When they must fetch provisions at immense distances, and feed and cloath their new levies themselves, you will not then be surpris'd when I tell you, that their distress is great; and yet, though many are utterly destitute, I have never heard any one murmur. No; on the contrary, they would even sell their last jacket to preserve their liberty, and defend their king."

They know that this war is unprovoked on our side; and that kindles a hope in them, that when the day of wrath is passed, God will again turn his face to us in mercy. And may the much withed-for peace soon be sent us! But of that there is no prospect at present. You live in a land where there are many good and charitable Christians. O! that you could speak to some of them in behalf of your suffering countrymen. Try and see what you can do. We have a subscription on foot here, but it goes but a little way; since those who want relief are many, and those who can afford to give are very few.—But what makes the situation of the poor still more distressing, is, that the town of Geste, which is the market not only of this province, but also for a great part of Uplandia, and Dalecarlia, must sell every article extremely dear, since nothing is imported from the Baltic, but must come from the other side of Sweden or from England; and you well know, that Finland, which used to be our granary, has of late exported nothing but destitute fugitives."

Extract of a letter from a respectable Magistrate in Sweden, dated Stockholm, 22d November, 1808, to a Swedish merchant in London.

"Great exertions are every where making to raise a subscription for the winter, in behalf of the widows and children of our fallen warriors; but it is feared it will go only a little way. Our Divines, our Authors, our Poets, all join in calling us to our duty in this respect:—and we obey as far as we can. The young ladies here are also setting an excellent example; they have deserted the theatres and the ball rooms, and seek a better employ in making up linen, and other articles of dress, for naked children; and thus show themselves worthy of being the daughters of a free country,—which, though oppressed by war, and threatened on all sides, never shall bend its neck under a foreign yoke, so long as utter starvation does not benumb our arms. May the Almighty avert that

worst of evils, which, however, approaches nearer to us every day! I assure you, dear sir, the distress here is very great; and should it increase in proportion as it has done of late, our ruin seems inevitable. Besides numberless other sufferers, the country has 7000 widows, recently become so, to provide for; and I do not overrate when I say, that these 7000 mothers have at least 14,000 destitute children, for whom no earthly provision is made:—and the families of those soldiers, whom we trust are yet among the living, are also in very bad circumstances.

You know well that there is hardly a nation in the world that can bear such privations and live so hard as ours—but still we cannot live on nothing. What would the good people in England say, if you were to offer them bread made of bones, chaff and bark of the fir—and a basin of hot water and salt to soak it in?—Would they eat it? Would they not even complain, if they were to live upon nothing but bread of oats, thin beer, and salt herrings? Whilst thousands here would be happy if they could afford to buy such food."

[The committee then furnish a list of the subscriptions received by them, out of which they "have had the pleasure to remit £1500 sterling to Sweden in various sums."]

From the Lynchburg Press.

### INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

IT is now sufficiently certain that the horse bots, or grubs, by which so many horses are annually destroyed, are produced from eggs or nits, which are deposited chiefly on the inside of the knee and back part of the shoulder of the horse, by a certain species of fly. The fly is called *Oestrus equi*. These eggs or nits become ripe in the course of four or five days. When thus ripened the slightest application of warmth and moisture is sufficient to bring forth, in an instant, the latent larva, that is the insect in the first form. At this time, if the tongue of the horse touch the egg, its little door (operculum) is thrown open, and a small active worm is produced, which readily adheres to the moist surface of the tongue, and is from thence conveyed with the food into the stomach.

Any person who chooses, may reduce it to experiment for himself.—In the season for it let a few hairs be clipped off having these nits adhering to them—moisten the inside of the hand by the application of a little spittle, and close it upon the nits, and he will find them hatched in a few seconds.

It is therefore recommended, to be careful to remove these eggs by scraping them off with a knife, or washing them off with an infusion of tobacco every third day throughout the season in which they are deposited.

If this be done, there is no doubt but the destruction, which is made by this hateful insect, may be completely prevented.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

### TIMBER:

IT has been long known in some parts of Europe, that taking off the bark as far up the tree as it can conveniently be done, and let them stand until the following autumn, or winter, before they are cut down, is a means of making the timber much stronger and more durable than it otherwise would be. It is more suitable for all kinds of carriages and instruments of husbandry, as well as for fences. Its greater durability has not yet been ascertained by the writer, but that it is otherwise improved, has been tested.

It has been asserted by persons of credit, that in some parts of the United States, where pine timber abounds, the farmers are in the practice of barking the pine as far up as is necessary for a fence post—in this state they are suffered to stand, until dead. The trees are then cut down, and the part which has been barked, will be found saturated with turpentine, and thereby rendered remarkably durable for posts or fences.

### PEACH TREES.

THE following useful information is communicated for publication, for the benefit of those who are in the habit of propagating the peach tree, by a gentleman of Newport, R. I. who has been twice in South-America: The preventive against the ravages of the insects which infect the Peach tree in South-America, found most effectual, is simply binding a piece of raw hide around the trunk of the tree, just above the surface of the earth.—The hair side of the hide is placed outwards.

## FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MAY 28.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Spanish schooner *Good Voyage*, capt. George, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in 40 days passage from Liverpool. By this vessel the editors of the *New-York Gazette* have received London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th April. The accounts from Spain received in London were not of a favourable nature to the Spanish cause, although Vigo had been taken by them. French troops had entered Portugal, and it was expected that they would get possession of that country. Accounts received via Boston, state, that Lisbon had already fallen into the hands of the French. Nothing is said about the war with Austria, but Sweden had concluded an armistice with Russia, to prepare the way, probably for an alliance with France.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

OFFICIAL intelligence has been received at the admiralty of the surrender of Vigo to the Spanish Patriots, and his majesty's frigate the *Lively* and *Venus*. The French garrison consisted of 1500, and 50 officers, who laid down their arms before captain Maickley, and the greater part of them are now on their way to England.

The French military chest, and about 4000 horses, were in Vigo when it surrendered, and, of course, fell into the hands of the captors.

The official details respecting the surrender of Martinique and Vigo, were published in the *Gazette* extraordinary this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 15.

A considerable degree of agitation prevailed in this town yesterday, in consequence of a report which was very currently circulated, that an express had reached Liverpool the preceding night, with accounts that the act for a partial repeal of the embargo, had passed the American legislature. By some persons, however, it was confidently affirmed that the intelligence in question was of a contrary nature. The rumour had some temporary effect on the price of American produce, but we could not trace it to any authentic source.

## SWEDEN.

The report of the Dalekarlians, having risen for the purpose of effecting the liberation of the king of Sweden, is contradicted. The king has been transferred to a fortress 12 leagues more remote from the capital, where he is closely confined, and all intercourse between him and the queen is carefully prevented. An armistice was concluded between the duke of Sudermania and the Russians—and the London paper adds, "whether Sweden is to enjoy tranquillity, and we are to be excluded from the Swedish ports, will depend upon the decision of Buonaparte, to whom the question of peace or war is ultimately referred."

## DOMESTIC.

BOSTON, MAY 23.

Yesterday arrived here schooner *Ranger* Capt. Tuck, 19 days from St. Michaels.—Capt. T. informs, that a British armed brig which had touched in at St. Michaels a few days before he sailed, brought information of the French being at Lisbon. He however understood that the account was considered very doubtful, from the indirect and circuitous route through which it was derived.

NEW-YORK, MAY 27.

The collector of this port, in consequence of orders received from the secretary of the treasury, yesterday morning gave permission to British vessels to load and to clear out on the same conditions as are required from American vessels.

On Monday last a duel was fought between captain Eullis, of the U. S. army, and lieutenant Lawrence, of the navy; the latter gentleman received a ball from the former through both his legs. The challenge was given in Boston, and the parties fought in N. Hampshire. We have not heard whether the wound is mortal.

BALTIMORE, MAY 29.

From the Merchants Coffee-House Books.

Arrived, *Schr. Hetty*, Dowson, 35 days from Carthage, saw one of the British frigates off the capes, was not boarded. The pilot of the *Hetty* says he was present when the British fired on the *Amiable*, arrived here on the 29d inst. being near, was hailed by the frigate, asked what the *Schr.* was; when told that she was an American, he ordered the fire to cease, laying that he was informed a French privateer was hovering on the coast, and thanked the pilot for the information.